## Business Notices:

THE NEW-YORK ATLAS TO-MORROW Will contain an unusual variety of interesting matter, beside the concluding chapters of the exciting story of Mancaner Khart.

concluding chapters Marcaret Krapt.

and a continuation of the original local tale of
the Hundred Dollars Black,
written expressly for the Artlas by Charles Bordett, for many
years Mayor's Clerk. Mr. Burdett's story is founded upon actual
occurrences in the upper directs of New Fork Society, where it
is calculated to creat: a sensation.

This Artlas to morrow will be decidedly interesting. Let it
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be universally read. Price only three cents. Sold by all the
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DOW READY.—This improved elastic stitch Machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being mere perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any Sawing Machine new in existence. Call and sec. Persons having Watson's old ner, and destrous of exchanging for the improved one, can

Warson's Family Sewing Machine Company,

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & Co., CLARE CATEST, QUIRAN & DE FOTEST,)
IMPORTERS ARD JOHNERS.
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers at.
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Age now offering for sale as aplendid variety of
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC

MERRIMAC, COCURED, SPANSON,
and other
PRISTS, PACIFIC and HAMILTON DELAINES.
SHERTINGS and SURVINGS.
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskess. York Mills, Doright, Lonsdale,
Weinerskas, and other popular brands.

Lowest Market Price, for Cash or Approved Credit.

It shall be their sim to keep a well selected

Extensive variety of Dress Goods.

Substitute the choicest genus from Imported and Home Productions as they arrive in market.

Their stack embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a Retail Store.

OPENING WEEK.

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Sewing Michines.

Office and Selectrom No. 189 Broadway.
Corner of Broadway.
The public are invited to call and examine the elegant machines
officed for sale at this office, in which are embraced all those
practical points which have been found necessary for the production of the greatest variety of superior work.

DEPIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M.
PATRICK sole manufacturer of the above disputated SAFES, and
PATRICK POWDER PROOF DEFIANCE LOCKS and Caosis-Bars.
Also, First and Burglear-Proof Sadendard of Parlor Safes,
for after plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearlet., one door below
Maidenlane.

LOOK!!!—Low prices for CARPETS!!—
\$200,000 worth of English Carpeting at a fromendomy reduction.
Buglish Valuer Carpets 69, 710, and 110 per yard!
Beautiful Fuckain Carpets 89, 71, and 25 per yard!
Beautiful Fuckain Carpets 83, 41, and 55 per yard!
OIL CLOTH 2/6, 31, and 49 per yard!
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS combine most ex-Delient qualities and a truly delightful taste.

They are undoubtedly the most nourishing and healthy Crackorse produced, and peculiarly pleasant for children.

With hot and cold dishes at hinch, they are particularly nice,
as well as with coffee and other drinks.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- Where are their vouchers?

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cent), for sale at

SELECT D MACKEREL AND CODFISH. Prepared to fill orders for the following articles, at the lower rate for cosh:

## New-Hork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1858.

AN BIGHT-PAGE EXTRA TRIBUNE ! Ready This Morning at 9 o'clock.

The great, conclusive struggle in Congress for and egalast the Federal imposition of the Lecempton Constitution Spon Kaness being now imminent, the Publishers of THE TRIB-The have made up an Extra Edition of their Semi-Weekly Leve, which shall serve to set the character and grounds of that struggle—the principles involved and the consequences depending-fully and authentically before the Country. That Extra will be tesned THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock, and will

1. The Speech in our City of the Hon. FREDERICK P. STAN Tox, late U. S. Secretary for the Territory of Kansas, narrating the recent course of events in Kansas and exposing the frauds in which the Lecompton Constitution originated and the chicaneries and villainies by which those who dare not submit it for adoption or rejection to the People of Kanssa, are yet scheming and striwing to force it upon them through the action of Congress, backed by the President and the Federal Army;

2. The Letter of the Hop. GEO. BANCKOFT, Secretary of the Navy under President Polk, reprehending the Lecompton Im which shall not have been fairly ratified by her People;

3. The Report to the Senate of the Hon. JAS. S. GREEN O Missouri, setting forth, in behalf of a bare majority of the Com mittee on Territories, the grounds on which Congress is saked to socept and ratify the Lecompton Constitution as that of the State of Kansas, and the bill proposed to effect that object;

4. The minority Report of the Hon. Mesers. Collamer suc Wape, Republican Members of the Committee aforesaid, protesting against the imposition of the Lecompton Constitution of

5. The minority Report of the Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS Chairman of the Committee on Territories, showing why and wherein an honest exposition of and adherence to the principles of the Kansas Nebrasks Act, also to the grounds on which the Topeks Constitution was resisted in the last Congress, and to the explicit pledges of the Cincinnati Platform and of President Bu change, imperatively require of Congress the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution : 6. The Letter of Regent Calhoun of Kansas, trying to clear

Minself som the imputations of fraud and juggling in the matter of the Election Returns under the Lecompton Constitution.

In addition to the above there will be found in this sheet

great variety of interesting news and Editorial articles. -These documents, we believe, in connection with Mr. chanan's late Extraordinary Message, which has already obtained universal currency, afford a full and fair view of the mo mentous struggle now in progress from its three several aspects-Lecomptonite, Douglasite, and Republican. We propose to prithem all in an Extra or THE Samt-WEEKLY TRIBUXE, which we offer at these prices: Single copies 3 cents; 12 copies 30 cents; 45 copies \$1; \$2 per hundred; \$15 per thousand. Single copies inclosed in separate wrappers or otherwise, and directed to such addresses as may accompany the order.

We need hardly say that the prices above cited will barely cover the cost of paper and press work. We have placed them thus low in order that we may the more effectively entreat all who love Truth and Freedom to aid us in giving these documents the widest possible diffusion. There should be Half a Million of cories disseminated at once.

HORACE GREELEV & Co. Tribune Office, New-York.

o'clock last night. Governor-General Head delivered a speech at the opening of the Canadian Parliament yesterday.

The steamship America, now in her fourteenth

day from Liverpool, had not been signaled at 12

a summary of which will be found under our tele graphic head. Bills for the registration of voters were introduced into both branches of the Legislature yester-

day, where they encountered violent opposition from the Democratic side. In the Senate, the matter was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections-upon which two additional members were placed; in the Assembly, a motion referring the subject to a Select Committee was carried by a very close vote.

According to The New-Orleans Delta, the South has already reopened the African Slave Trade. A regular depot has been established on Pearl River in

and a ld. The vessels engaged in this traffic hoist the French flag. Whoever else may be surprised at these disclosures, we are not. There are always villains ready to embody a wicked public sentiment in acts, before it has become sufficiently strong to clothe itself in the forms of law. The Federal Government is not Argus-eyed, as respects matters of this description. Let us see if, now that its eyes are opened, it will dare to use its hands.

In Congress vesterday, the HOUSE postponed till Thursday next the consideration of Mr. Hoard's resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire whether Executive influence had been exerted to control votes. Mr. Grow gave notice of a bill permitting the Government to be sued by its creditors in the United States Courts. In Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, Mr. Smith of Tennessee made a long speech about Kansas, in the course of which, in answer to a question from Mr. Giddings, he expressed himself ready to vote for a bill requiring the President to withdraw the troops from Kansas. Other Democrats agreed to do the same, whereupon Mr. Giddings gave notice of a bill to that effect. After Mr. Giddings had spoken a few earnest words on behalf of Freedom, the House passed the Indian Appropriation bill, and a bill appropriating \$408,000 to enable the President to folfill the treaty stipulations respecting the abolition of the Sound dues. Adjourned till Monday.

The grounds on which sundry members of the

House of Representatives at Washington oppose

the resolution of Mr. Harris for the expulsion of

Mr. Matteson from his seat in that body seem to evince a singular misapprehension as to the question upon which they are called upon to act. The ground taken by Mr. Stanton was, that Matteson, having been expelled from the preceding Congress. had been once already tried, convicted and punished for the corruption charged against him, and that it was contrary to the principles of the common law that a man should be punished twice for the same offense. But this is totally to misapprehend the nature and object of a vote of expulsion from the House. The House expels a member who has been guilty, or who is believed to have been guilty, of some disgraceful act, not by way of punishment to him-for that is left to the ordinary legal tribunals-but by way of showing its abhorrence of the act and of vindicating its own self respect. Mr. Matteson has not hitherto been punished, nor is it now proposed to punish him. All that the last Congress did, and all that it is proposed that the present Congress shall do, is to express an opinion that persons guilty of sorruption disgrace the House by their presence in it. Mr. Taylor believed Matteron guilty, and admitted that his conduct was disgraceful, but set up that there ought to be no expulsion except for disorderly conduct. It would be difficult to imagine what conduct would be more "disorderly," more fatal to the dignity and decency of the proceedings of Congress, than conduct of the kind charged upon Mr. Matteson. Whatever may be thought at Washington or elsewhere as to the absolute criminality of such conduct, considered in a purely Congressional point of view, in the view in which alone the House has any right to pass upon it, its place must be fixed at the very top of the criminal calendar. The right of the constituents of a given district to be represented by the man of their choice is no doubt entitled to a certain degree of respect. But the rights of the people of the whole Union in the preservation of the dignity and purity of Congress ought likewise to be considered. As the matter stands at present, the House would seem entitled to express in a significant manner its sensibility that the constituents of Mr. Matteson should have thought proper to send a person of his character to occupy a seat in that body. It is by no means certain that after their attention had been distinctly called to that objection on the part of the House, Mr. Matteson's constituents might not prefer to return some other person in his place. If they persisted in reelecting him, it would then be ties, that by a circumlecutory process could at last quite time enough to set up that the responsibility of his presence in the House rested with them and not with his fellow-members.

The Herald, in contrasting the present position and chances of the Lecompton Constitution with those of the Kansas-Nebraska bill at the time of the earlier votes taken upon it, makes use of the following significant language: " If the Administration of poor · Pierce could beat down a majority of fifteen, who doubts that the strong and energetic Administration of Mr. Buchanan will beat dozen a majority of one?" We cannot but consider this paragraph, and especially the phrase in it, twice repeated, which we have taken the liberty to put into italics. as a very felicitous and comprehensive description. though hardly so intended by The Herald, of the policy of the Federal Government, not merely during the time of "poor Pierce," but if possible still more so during the pending Administration of the still poorer Buchanan. Not in carrying out the will and wishes of the people, not in the enforcement and sustentation of acts of Congress expressing and embodying the popular will, did "poor Pierce" employ the vast patronage, power and influence which his office conferred upon him. On the contrary, that patronage, power and influence were most strenuously and unscrupulously exerted in "beating down" the will of the people, whether as represented in Congress or seeking to find expression at the polls. By intimidation, influence, cajolery and corruption, Pierce's Administration succeeded in beating down, as The Herald sava, a majority of fifteen in the House of Representatives, and in so passing the Kansas-Nebraska bill. But this beating-down process did by no means stop there. In fact, this was only the beginning o The Congressional majority, and the will o the people as represented by it, having been thu successfully beat down, attention was next turned to Kansas itself. The people of the Northern States, finding themselves betrayed by their representatives in Congress, did not, however, resign the contest. They sought, on the other hand, to avail themselves of the very provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska bill yet to save Kansas to freedom. Large numbers of Northern settlers poured into the Territory for the very purpose of availing themselves of that clause in the Kansas-Nebraska bill which gave to the actual settlers the right of determining the institutions of the Territory. Al ready before the first Territorial election it was evident that those free-labor settlers were a majority of the resident inhabitants, and would, if not "beat down," elect a majority of the Territorial Legislature. In order to accomplish that object, a conspiracy was arranged between the Federal officers in the Terri-

tory and the land speculators, slaveholders and Ad-

ministration politicians of the adjoining counties of

Missouri, by means of which the resident majority

of Border Ruffiana returned as the Legislature of the Territory. Governor Reeder, because he refus d to countenance this beating-down operation fell into disgrace at Washington, and was speedily removed from office; and when the majority of the resident inhabitants declined to recognize this usurpation, a new step was taken toward beating them down by sacking Lawrence, and a general onslaught upon the free-labor settlers, with the evident intent to expel them from the Territory. But with all the volunteer sid to the minority de rived from Missouri, the majority of resident settlers were fast getting the upper hand, when Pierce's Administration again stepped in to best them down by quartering an army upon them.

This beating-down process, thus begun by "poor Pierce," has been sedulously followed up by Buchanan. Not content with merely walking in the footsteps of his predecessor, he is ready and even anx ious to overstep them. A majority in the House of Representatives, which, but for certain previous beating-down operations practiced in secret upon certain members, would have been much larger, again standing in the way of the policy of the Administration, the President, instead of yielding to the evident will of the people, has set himself most zealously at work to beat that majority down. Should be succeed in this, he has two thousand regular troops and more quartered in Kansas, ready to be again employed in the beating-down operation against the inhabitants of that Territory.

However, to confess the truth, this beatingdown policy of Pierce and his imitator has by ao means been limited to majorities in Congress, to majorities in Kansas, or to popular majorities in the Free-Labor States. It has been directed with not less energy, and with equal success, against the Democratic party. Pierce's beating-down operations had so maimed it, that, with Buchanan seated on its back, it did but just flutter into its old nest at the White House, where Mr. Buchanan is now busy in beating out of it the little life which alone saved him and it from dropping to the ground during the last Presidential flight before crossing Mason and Dixon's line.

To put down the Democratic party ought to b glory enough for one man, and we trust Mr. Buchanan will be obliged to rest content with this achievement, without extending his putting-down operations to the right of the majority to govern.

The Legislature of Wisconsin is engaged upon plan for the redemption of all Wisconsin bank notes at some central point within the State. Wisconsin suffers, as do other Western States, from the issue of paper money by banks situated on its remote frontier, away from railroad and steamboat routes. and almost, if not quite, beyond the points even accessible by stage coach. By an ingenious dodge banks are established at these distant places and issue their notes, which are brought into the centers of business and population and there set affoat. Being only redeemable at the bank, and that point being entirely out of the way, the bills fill the channels of circulation and hold possession of them against all the larger and more central banks. The difficulty of sending them home for redemption makes them really inconvertible except at a discount of from three to five per cent. The Wisconsin system being after the pattern of New-York and basing its circulation upon stock securities, the bank notes are intrinsically good, and this aggravates the evil complained of. If the banks were weak and suspicion could be thrown upon their issues, the superabundance of distant bank bills would work its own cure. But the bills being known to be good, they pass currently in spite of the difficulty that attends their conversion into com. In the long bistory of banking, this is a com-

paratively fresh chapter of experience. It is a worthy subject of study to the theorists, of whom a great crop is always hatched by every new commercial revulsion. More than one essay has been written during the existing crisis to prove the value and excellence of a circulating medium not redeemable at once in coin, but resting upon valid securicommand the precious metals. To those who bave faith in such a system we can point to Wisconsin to-day, as furnishing all the essential conditions of their theory reduced to practice. But the Wisconsin system, even in the features complained of, has its advantages. It provides a fuller circulation of sound paper money than can be obtained under a system which makes bank bills redeemable after the New-England system. This is certainly an advantage. For the more money there is affoat in any community the better, whether that money be in coin or in paper, provided, of course, that the paper money rests on a sound basis and is redeemable in real money. One of the chief advantages of banks in the interior is to issue a circulating medium. This is equivalent to cutting up the property of the country into one dollar or five dollar parcels, and using it in the way of trade and business and in paying the wages of labor. This is e principal function of the banks, which they perform in cases where it could with difficulty be done without their sgercy. Anything, therefore, that tends to promote and enlarge the circulation of solvent banks, that circulation being properly secured, we are inclined to look upon with favor.

But experience is constantly suggesting limits to the operation of the most beneficent general principles of action, in banking as in everything else. In Wiscensin it is evident that a bridle needs to be put upon the principle of free banking, even where the circulation is well secured. This has been done in the State of New-York by an act compelling the redemption of all bank bills in this city at a fractional rate of discount.

Experience has shown this to be necessary to th public convenience, and that experience is identica with the experience of other States. Wisconsin can not in this respect be better situated than New York, but worse. That State must, therefore sconer or later come to the same results to which we have come. A redemption by all the banks a some central point within the State is a necessit; to equalize the value of the circulating medium. which it appears to us a wise legislation will enforce. The question there, as well as here, must principally turn upon the rate of discount at which remote banks shall redeem their issues at the central point. If the remote banks are allowed to redeem at one per cent discount, they should esteem themselves fortunate. One-half of this would give them a decisive advantage over the central banks, which can be easily reached and forced to redeem at par-an advantage which might well satisfy them, and which is perhaps enough to continue the paper emission in sufficient abundance. We hold to the maintenance at the commercial center of some fixed rate of difference between coin and the general circulating medium of the State. If their value is identical, the circulation of the country bank notes becomes too much reduced. and partakes too much of the character of more

ecreeive to be the evil of the otherwise excellent Suffelk system. Through the agency of the Suffelk Bank redemption the entire circulation of the New-England Banks is retired every six weeks. This plan works admirably for the traders, but it is not the perfection of a bank circulation for general use. It would, we think, be better to check this unnatural viracity of the circulation, such as exists in New-England, by an adequate discount at the piace of central redemption, leaving the actual par to exist only at the point of issue. But unquestionsbly the idea of a central redemption is a sound one. and we suppose Wisconsin will not hesitate to adopt it, fixing the terms at such rate as her legislators shall deem fitted to her position and needs.

The growth, development and welfare of British America must ever be subjects of the deepest interest to the People of the United States. Recent events have turned and fixed our National attention southward and southwestward, unduly dwarfing and submerging our interest in what is transpiring northward of our frontier. British America this day exceeds in area, in wealth, in enterprise, in intelligence, and about equals in population, the Thirteen United Colonies that, a little more than eighty years ago, deslared themselves independent of Great Britain, and, through a seven years' struggle, maintained and established that independence. Her population, exclusive of savages, can hardly fall below Three Millions, having doubled within a period of less than twenty years, while her Commerce. Wealth and means of Intercommunication. have increased with even greater rapidity. The severity, in the main, of her climate, is a great drawback; but the extent and richness of her forests, the grandeur and utility of her Lakes and Rivers, and the very considerable though undeveloped value and variety of her Minerals, go far to atone for it. Probably the child is already born who will see British America peopled by Twenty Millions of civilized human beings.

Great as her actual resources undoubtedly are. the settlement and growth of Upper Canada especially, have of late been materially hastened by heavy expenditures of British capital invested in Canadian Railways. Probably Ten Millions Sterling, or Fifty Millions of Dollars, have thus been planted-to the great benefit of the country thus chequered with lines of finished or nearly finished railroads, though the chance of their paying even three per cent, interest on their cost, seems at present a slim one. If we assume that half this cost is represented by funded or other debt bearing six per cent, interest, the average value of the stock may be set down at zero. And yet, assuming these railroads to have been wisely located, they may safely be pronounced worth to Canada far more than their

entire cost. The extensive and rapid investment in Canada of such vast amounts of European capital has doubtess given her a preternatural development. Labor, timber, food, with nearly every product of human industry, have found, in consequence, ready markets at liberal prices. The Provinces have paid for their Fabrics and Metals in work at their own doors, or in supplies to laborers so employed, which is a far easier process than paying for them in food or timber exported to Europe. Canada has thus been doubly benefited by her railroads-first, in having them constructed in the main at foreign cost; second, in the extensive and advantageous home market thereby created for the products of her regular industry.

But a change is now to be experienced. European capital will soon cease to be advanced for the further prosecution of her railway system. Her long Winters cannot be advantageously devoted to farm labor exclusively, while the cutting of timber for export, which afforded employment to all her surplus labor while her population was counted by scores or at most hundreds of thousands, cannot be expected to do so after that population has been swelled to several millions. How, then, shall this labor be henceforth employed? How shall British America continue to pay the mother country for the Fabrics and Metals which she will continue to want, and for which the factitious thrift and pe cuniary abundance of the last ten years have so

largely increased the demand? The clearest and best minds in the Canadas are now pondering these questions, and are severally attaining the conclusion that a broader development, a further diversification, of their industry, has become, or must soon become, indispensable. Canadacannot export a sufficiency of Grain, Timber and Furs to pay for the many millions' worth per annum of textile and metallic Manufactures which have become indispensable to the comfort of her people. Her climate renders a liberal supply of thick, warm clothing indispensable, while the recent and still rapid improvements in Agricultural machinery call for larger and ever-increasing supplies of Iron and Steel. To import these almost r quite exclusively, henceforth, is to doom her farmers to a chronic dependence on European markets, and to the necessity of selling their products at European prices, less the always serious and often ruinous cost of carriage to the seaboard and exportation; is to doom, also, a large share especially of the female labor of the Canadas to months of annual idleness and torpor; is to insure a constant and increasing balance of trade against British America, with a corresponding manimity of complaint from the British Isles of Canadian insolvency and dishonesty. To avert and guard against these evils, some concerted and farreaching action is felt by increasing thousands to be indispensable.

A considerable but we think now decreasing number have looked to Annexation to the States as their safest recourse. A closer scrutiny of our politics and our tendencies has induced thousands o repudiate this expedient. The Tariff policy established by Congress in 1846, which looks to distant instead of home markets-to the exportaon of Grain and Mest and the importation of Metals and Fabrics-is felt to be illy adapted to the present and future wants of Canada; while the otemporary development and invigoration of slavehunting, through the Fugitive Slave Law and its concernitants, have rendered Annexation as repugnant to the feelings as the Tariff reduction made it unavailing to the interests of the Canadians. We may consider Appexation as indefinitely postponed

What shall be the nature of that action

by the consequences of the Polk triumph in 1814. Annexation being repudiated, what then? The substitute which seems at present most favored is a Federal Union of the several provinces or colonies composing British America. A Federal Congress or Parliament, representing Upper and Lower Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and perhaps Jamaics and ther British West Indies also, to which ultimately a province of which the present Selkirk's Settlement hall form the nucleus, and another on the Pacific including Vancouver, shall be added-said Federa-Mississip, where cargoes of negroes are landed were, on the election day, "best down," and a set bills of exchange on the trading center. This was the first be presided ever by a Beltish Prance or

Duke as Vice Roy or Lord-Lieutenant seems at present in most favor. This Federation really mears Protection to British American Industry development of the Mineral and Manufacturing resources of the Canadas. Divested of this purpose, it would be a bauble, unworthy of a moment's consideration. And because it cannot be thus divested, no matter what professions may accompany its earlier manifestations, we predict that the proposed Union of British America will encounter formidable and embarrassing, even if no direct and open resistance.

-We cannot conclude this glance without allu sion to the Educational Progress now making in Lower or French Canada, bitherte pronounced impervious to modern ideas. Eastern Canada, though far behind her younger sister, has now her Common School system and her Normal School-Bay, three Normal Schools. One of these is located at Quebec, the other two at Montreal-one of the latter, and we believe the former also, being avow edly under Roman Catholic sacerdotal influence, if we may not say control. Its principal is a Catholic priest; an altar is fitted up in the school-house which is the old French government-house), and Catholic ideas and observances are everywhere dominant, though to this, as to the other, pupils are admitted without inquiry into their creeds. In both the Normal Schools at Montreal, as we presume in that at Quebec also, both French and Enlish are taught, and proficiency in each is exacted of all. Each includes a "Model School," with your g children from the common schools as pupils, and pupils from the Normal School taking turns as teachers, by way of giving them practical experience in their contemplated vocation. These Normal Schools are yet too new to be judged otherwise than as proofs of the value placed on Eduestion by the Government and People of Canada, and in that view they are most satisfactory. Five years hence, their efficiency will doubtless be inreased, their number of pupils trebled, while their cost will hardly be enhanced.

Whether the present Canadian Ministry can out last the next session of the Provincial Parliament s still gravely disputed. We judge the more general opinion among intelligent men is that it prob ably will not. But what will succeed it, nobody it Canada seems disposed even to guess.

Mayor Tiemann has signed a petition for the restoration of the old police, in place of the Metro politan system. We think our excellent Mayor is rather hasty in this business, and has not enough considered the gross abuses to which the old police was easily liable. Under the control of an honest man like himself, we dare say there would be no reason to complain; but in the hands of an ambitious and mercenary scoundrel, such as might possibly on some occasion get himself elected to the Mayoralty, the police, under the old system, might become very dangerous to the public welfare. We are confident that if the Mayor would reflect a little more carefully on this possibility, he would see the inconvenience of confiding to the Mayor the power over the appointments of policemen which Mr. Tiemann claims for that functionary. The only way to have a good police is to keep it removed from partisan control, which cannot be done with the system advocated by the Mayor. It is true the present Commission was not put into office in the proper way, and we fear is not wholly free from improper influences and practices-such, for instance, as levying black mail on the men in order to give a house to a Commissioner; but it is not by the means which the Mayor proposes that such an evil can be repaired. The Commission should be reformed, but not by his method. Let it be composed, as is the Government of the Alms-House, of an equal number of members from each of the great parties, elected by the people, and let Commissioners as well as men be forbidden to receive bribes or gratuities in any form. And then, with Mayor Tiemann's energy to inspire, and his integrity and good sense to oversee the working of the force, we might have a cheaper, more creditable and more efficeacious police than ever.

## THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. T. TRIBUNE. From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 26, 1858. Though a reconsideration of the Army bill is pending in the Senate through a blunder of Senator Toombs, who meant to kill it, there is no serious danger of its resuscitation.

The treachery to Free Kansas of the Minnesota Senators seems to be established beyond a reasonable doubt. But they will not get their seats on the ground set up by Gen. Shields, unless the Lecomptonites admit them for the sake of their votes. The opinion of the Senate is against Shields's claim to a seat without some further action by Congress. The Hon. Geo. Ashmun is here, but not as a

witness. The Tariff Investigating Committee have not summoned him, nor do they intend to do so. They have summoned Mr. Matteson, who was in his seat to-day. Gen. Butler has gone home to Massachusetts.

From a Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 26, 1858. Gen. Shields denies that he has made any com mittal in favor of Lecompton, or that he has condemned Judge Douglas's course. His previous declarations are unchanged, he says, and will be affirmed whenever Minnesota shall have been admitted.

A letter, written here mouths ago by Gen Whitfield, stating a general disposition in the Ter ritory of Kaneas to have the Constitution submitted to the people, was set up in The Union office and suppressed by authority. The proof sheets are in existence and may be published. Information has reached here which is said to

complicate the Administration directly with some recent election developments.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 26, 1858. The President to-day, in response to a resolution of the House calling for information to show to what extent Ctah is in rebellion, communicated voluminous decuments in reference thereto, the substance of the most important of which has aiready been pub-

hished.

A letter from the headquarters of the army informs Gen. Harney that "so well is the nature of this service appreciated, and so deeply are the honor and interests of the United States involved in its success, "that the Government will hesitate at no expense to "complete the efficiency of the little army, and insure health and comfort to it as far as attainable." He is told, "The prudence expected of you requires a realistance, general and organized. you to articipate a resistance, general and organized and to shape your movements as if it were certain, keeping the troops massed and on hand when ap-

proaching expected resistance "
in a letter to Col. Johnston, dated Jan. 23. Gec.
cett bearthy approves of the fermer scenthet, and
with this supporties for the difficulties be (Johnston)
as an ultra the supporties also tendering the expression

of his (Scott's) high appreciation of the noble cast), patience and spirit displayed by the officers and manding that in this the War Dep, attends concurs.

In another letter addressed to tool domains during the present month, Gen. Scott says, that it is no long the present month, Gen. Scott says, that it is no long the probable that he will go to the Pach. Coast, or the probable that he will go to the Pach. Coast, or the any expedition against or toward U, as will be at patched from that side.

Several trials of firearms having been recently made here, some confusion has arisen in the accounts which have found their way into the press. The board of bave found their way into the press. The board of his phila reported that it was similar in construction by the Sharp's breech-loading carbine, manufactured by the Sharp's breech-loading carbine, manufactured by the Sharp's breech-loading carbine, manufactured by a competing company at Hartford, Conn. There is a construction of the arms, the Sharp Rifle Manufactured in Company of Hartford feel that the report did the an injury, and after considerable perseverance by

construction of the arms, the Sharp Rifle Manufacture, ing Company of Hartford feel that the report did then an injury, and after considerable perseverance has succeeded in having the official report modified to meet the case. They ask for this explanation as a matter of justice.

Horace Greeley and George Ashmun are here as witnesses before the Tariff Investigating Consultation. The ship H. M. Hayes, from Liverpool, arrived below New-Orieans on Friday in a leaking condition.

The Joint Committee of the Texan Legislature as the President's Kansas Message had reported favorably on a bill appointing Delegates to a Southern Convention, provided one is called.

The following are the names of Postmasters reappointed: Samuel C. Allen, East Boston: Isaac 3. Buriell, Roxbury: Charles B.w Sain, Nantucket.

Surgeons Green, Ruschenberger and Fulk have been appointed as a Board to examine candidates for promotion and applicants for admission in the modical corps of the Navy. The Board will convene at Philadelphia, March 15.

Hon. John Cechrane and others, during the passage of a Bankrupt law are multiplying.

The New-Orleans papers state that Henry Pits, eag., formerly of the Astor House and Metropolitas Hotel, New-York, died in that city on the 19th lint.

XXXVth CONGRESS....First Session SENATE ..... WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1884

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The further consideration of Mr. Hoard's resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee of Ingury as to whether Executive influence has been extragion the control of the votes of members of this House was postponed till Thursday next.

Mr. GROW (Penn.) gave notice that he should introduce a bill permitting the Government to be such by its creditors in the courts of the United States.

Mr. POTTER (Wis.) rose to a question of privilege, and read an article from The Norfold Argus, describing a ridiculous scene, in which he and several others were represented as actors. Mr. Potter describing a ridiculous scene, in which he and several others were represented as actors. Mr. Potter describing a ridiculous scene, in which he and several others were represented as actors. Mr. Potter describing a ridiculous scene, in which he and several others were represented as actors. Mr. Potter describing a ridiculous scene, in which he and several others were represented as actors. Mr. Potter describing a ridiculous scene, in which he and several others were represented as actors. Mr. SMITH (Tenn.) said there was a spirit of revolution abroad which, unless checked, would eventual.

the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. SMITH (Tenn.) said there was a spirit of revolution abroad which, unless checked, would eventuate in disunion. For this spirit of revolution the Representatives of a portion of the people are responsible, having started it on this floor. He was opposed to disunion. He hoped it would never happen, but he believed that if the idea should go abroad that the disruption of this Confederacy was impossible, it would only lead to increased efforts to effect it on the part of those determined to destroy it. He had no authority for saying that the rejection of Kausas because of her Slavery Constitution would occasion dissolution. He would tell gentlemen that if disunions should ever come, the States, and not Congress, would bring it about. If that time ever came, which heaven forbid, he would be the last man to leave his post. Mr. Smith then proceeded to argue that Kansas should be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution. He said that the respectable Free-State mea of Kansas took no part in the scenes of violence there. In reply to a queetion, Mr. Smith said, "Admit Kansas, "and then you can withdraw the troops, and let the "outlaws there, cut each other's throats in their own "way."

Mr. CIDDINGS (Ohio)—Will you you for a reso-

"way."
Mr. GIDDINGS (Ohio)—Will you vote for a resolution, requiring the President to withdraw the troops in case Kansas is admitted †
Mr. SMITH answered Yes.
Mr. CRAWFORD (Ga.) would have so voted a

Other Democrats responded to the same effect.
Mr. GIDDINGS immediately gave notice of a biff directing the withdrawal of the Army from Kanasa.
Mr. SMITH—If I vote for the withdrawal of the Army, will you vote for the admission of Kanasa.
Mr. GIDDINGS (emphatically)—Under the Legendre

compton Constitution, never, never.

Mr. SMITH (Teun.), proceeding, said that there was no cause for a separation of the Democracy on this

no cause for a separation of the Democracy on this question.

Mr. HARRIS (III.), replying to a remark applicable to him, said that the convictions of his mind were the same now as in the last Congress. He objected to Mr. mith's drawing inferences from his speach, not justiced by his language. He maintained then, as now, hat the people of Kansas are not allowed to manage heir own affairs. He would defend their rights. He denied that he was following any man's lead. He came here without conference with his colleagues, but subsequently ascertained that they all agreed. He could not change the position he now occupied.

Mr. SMITH continued. The people of Kansas are begging admission, but are opposed by members of the House led by The New-York Tribung. Admit her, and the Slavery agitation there is quieted forever.

the House led by THE NEW-YORK TRIBURY. Admit her, and the Slavery agitation there is quieted forever. He remembered that Frederick P. Stanton throw the first firebrand in a Democratic caucus during President Pierce's Administration. He had now turned Abolition lecturer and gone North. He hoped be would stay there. Mr. Smith concluded by saying that he didn't want the admission hampered by say conditions, as he believed that the people of Kansas could amend their Constitution when they pleased.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES (Pa.) asked the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. It had been before the House ten days, but as yet no allusion had been made to it.

been made to it.
Mr. GIDDINGS (Ohio) made a few remarks, de-

picting the wrongs of Slavery, and maintaining that man has a right everywhere to assert and strike for The House then passed the Indian Appropriation bill. Also, a bill appropriating \$408,000 to enable the President to fulfill the treaty stipulations for the abolition of the Sound dues. Adjourned to Monday.

The Quarantine Question.

The Quarantine Question.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, Feb. 26, 183.

The Legislative Committee on Quarantine have reported adversely to the application of the New-York Commissioners. Their duty to the State, justice to their own citizens, and the dictates of humanity forbid their allowing of the proposed location of Quarantine at Sandy Hook.

The Committee argue the subject at length. They say that the application is pressed against the proposed.

say that the application is pressed against the protest-ations of the Health Officer of Quarantine itself, the Chamber of Commerce, the Beard of Underwriters, the Commissioners of Emigration, and thousands of New-York merchants. The Legislature has adopted the report and ordered

Ball of the Boston Light Infantry.

Bostos, Mass., Friday, Feb. 26, 1858.
The grand ball of the Bostos Light Infantry, Capt.
Char. O. Rogers, at the Music Hall hast night, was the
most superb affair of the season—it being attended by
about three thousand of the slite of the State boto about firee thousand of the eithe of the State boto military and civic, together with delegations from New-York, Providence, Portland, &c. Gov. Banks, Gen. Cushing and other distinguished individuals were present, end the bail was the most reckerch of the season. The Hall was magnificently decorated. Dispatches for Europe.

PORTLAND, Friday, Feb. 26, 1858.
The steamship Indian will leave this post for Liver

pecl at 2 p. m., to-morrow. Dispatches to be for warded by her should be left at No. 21 Wall street, New-York, before noon of Saturday.

The Niagara Outward Bound.

Halifax, Friday, Feb. 26, 1858.
The Royal Mail steamship Ningara, from Boston, arrived at 5 o'clock this morning, and left at 7 o'clock for Liverpool. There was a thick snow-storm last

United States Supreme Court. Washington, Friday, Feb. 26, 1838.
Case No. 250.—The United States vs. Schasting
Nuner. Appeal from the decision of the District Court
of the Northern District of California. Appeal dismissed.

No. 187.-The United States vs. Charles Fassas Argument for appellants concluded.

The Court then adjourned to meet again on the 5th

Important Arrest of Counterfeiters.

LAFATETTE, Ind., Feb. 26, 1858.
The United States Marshall for this State made a descent upon a gang of counterfeiters in this place at need to-day, and arrested ten or twelve of them. A and arrested ten or twelve of them. A mag has long presented this community.